proposing the resolution:
Rev. THOMAS SHITH, of Charleston, considered it the Rev. Tionas Serre, of Charleston, consideresting greatest pleasure to be called on to speak on so interesting greatest pleasure to be called on to speak on so interesting an occasion; and it was great delight to the American heart to go over the whole country and see that, though there to go over the whole country and see that, though there were sectional interests and political sectionism, yet one were sectional interests and laws for their common country sentiment of patriotism and laws for their common country sentiment of patriotism and laws for their common country sentiment. to go over the whole- country and see that, though the to go over the whole- country and leve for their common ountry sentiment of patriotism and leve for their common country pervaced all. So it was with the Society: There was for them one common interest with the children of Christ, wherever his image was impressed on them—and thus was the communion of Ssints made sweet. There might be great divisions, but it should be looked on only as a rivairy, one endeavoring to outstrip the other in doing good for the benefit of the common Church of Christianity; and this difference of sentiment produced on the whole more good than evil, for variety in unity and unity in variety was the great order of Nature, and, like the oaks of the forest, were essentially the same—every one had it different and individual characteristics. So was it with individuals, and so, he contended, was the sconemy in the Kingdom of Grace, which difference existed, and always will exist; and this has feen the case at the time of the Apostles, who gave the rule to avoid all this, which was to preserve peace; and it was an attempt to compel a uniformity in things, in which once could exist that caused and created all the evils that had fallet on the world. He would make a distinction between denominational difference was a proper regard to those forms and ordinances which originated those differences. Denominational difference was a proper regard to those forms and ordinances which originated those differences, and Sectarianism was when so much attention was paid to these differences as to excite animosity. This Society was based on practical and sentimental religion, which tells every man how his sins may be washed away, and guides him through all sloughs and dangers of this world till it brings him to the hallelujahs of eternal salvation. There Theology was such as that of Dr. Alexander, who, on his death that all his Theology was confined to this point alone—that he knew that Christ died for sinners. It was to this that their colporteurs were l

heard throughout that Society would continue its labors in the North and Sonth, the East and West, and that it would

be propounded as its sole object the salvation of souls.

The entire audience here joined in the singing of a hymn
at the desire of the Chairman.

Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Boston, proposed the next resolution,

Rev. Mr. Kink, of Boston, proposed the next resolution, as follows:

Revolred, That, in view of the fleed of immigration, bringing to our country tens of thousands, speaking foreign tongues, contensing the Sabbath, neglectic 3 the preached geopel, rejecting the Bible, blinded by superictive, or the advocates of indicitive, socialism, and other soul-destroying errors, it is an occasion of joy that this Society has now nearly one bundred German. Freuch, the Wester and Averegian colpertors, laboring to bring thick that the number of faithful and qualified laborers for our foreign population be increased.

He said, that, as this was the twenty-eighth an niverrary of the Society, that the time for experiments was passed and there was no room for disputation. The Society originated with a few individuals, who had pondered on the most likely mode to bring souls from sm, and had adopted that which to their mind was the most practical. The Society distributed most powerful documents and tracts, such as to put one in mind of the Apostole times and this unity and usefulness would be lessened by the introduction of discursive remark, and would not convert any one who believed the course of the Society's right to another way of thinking, nor make those who considered they were not in the right path approve of their course of procedure. They taught Christ crucified and salvation by him, and were missionary, as were also the Apostles in speaking and some of them afterwards by writing, and as were the uninspired men who came after them. Polycarp, Chrysostom, Jerome and Augustine, down to Luther, was printed his glorious work, which was the basis of the Reformation. In the tracts they distributed they were missionary, in the glorious "Child's Book," with its magnificent pictures, which won the child and the parent; they were spreading the Gospel of the Son of God, and they should all engage in this work against their common cuemies—"Infidelity, the Pope and the Devil"—and not divide by wasting their strength in fighting with ea

stand doubling.

To do this we must become all more pious and more like Christ, and if these anniversaries become more numerously attended, and all will say they will then let us go up to that Mount Zion, for we have a greater love of pety and religious responsibility than to weaken our efforts by discension. None of us will, however, go to heaven for being sension. None of us will, however, go to heaven for being of the Tract Society: but we want more personal piety in this great City of New-York, where we slit is flowing in as a flood endangering the stability of the Church itself, and as this Society has been established for the purpose of spreading the Gospel of Christ. We should also then examine our selves when we go home, and examine our affairs and count over our wealth, and see if we have made such a disposition o it as will be agreeable this to propagation of the Word of Christ. If we have not, we have failed in our great duty and should set about performing it, and give Christ as Christ. If we have not, we have rated in our growth and should set about performing it, and give Christ as much as he may want, and if he wants nore money, give him more, and be satisfied in our mind of having done all required of us to tabilit the will of the Savior.

Kev. Mr. RAUSCHENBUSCH seconded the resolution. He said that more emigrants arrived in the port of New York and that more emigrants arrived in the port of New York.

Rev. Mr. Rausches businesseconded the resolution. He said that more emigrants arrived in the port of New York alone yearly than the entire population of the State of Texas. The population of the State of Texas was \$12,000, and at the port of New York during the last year there arrived 115,000 emigrants, of these there were one-third infested with the superstitions of Romanism, one-third were inoculated more or less with the opinions of Infidelity, and but one-third could then be said to have a proper appreciation of the Gospel of Christ. He knew many who had come here partly indifferent to any religion who were now most bigoted Papists, and some who had but a slight tendency to intidelity now strongly confirmed in German in this country and but one in English, and there were also three Catholic papers published in German—so that the great enemies the friends of Gospel truth had to contend with were Infidelity and Popery. To stem the double torrent flowing in these channels he would recommend strongly the employment of foreign colporteurs, and such as would be able to argue on both these evils—for as Popery and Infidelity were the same, and as one devil could not drive out another it was useless to attempt to banish one without destroying both. He said he desired to say a word for Kev. J. G. Oncken, of Hamburgh, who would be present but for the injury he sustained by the railroad accident at Norwalk. He was happy to inform them, however, that religious toleration was now granted in Prassis, as the King had been applied to in behalf of the Baptists, and he, in granting the toleration was now granted in Prassis, as the King had been applied to. Religious persecution was till lately carried to a most melancholy exeen in Germany, and he knew toleration, said that he would have done so before if he had been applied to. Religious persecution was till lately carried to a most melancholy extent in Germany, and he knew one clergy men who was imprisoned there for fourteen days for saying that he had no doubt that the Pope was the successor of St. Peter, for like him, he denied Christ, but he did not afterwards imitate him in his repentance and humility, which latter course he advised him to pursue. He concluded by seconding the resolution, and again recommending the employment of German Colporteurs.

Rev. Mr. LAYSONE, without any remarks, proposed the

Rev. Mr. Laysone, without any remarks, proposed the

Rev. Mr. Laveore, without any remarks, proposed the following resolution.

Besolved, That the Society rejoice that the sum of \$20,000 has been alsed the past year, and remarked to thirty-nine Stations in Continental Europe, in Western Asia, in Northern and Southern India. Burmah, China, and the Islands of the Sex; and that God is blessing the Christian Frees in more than one hundred languages, in the hands of shifting Pasters, Colporteurs, Massionarres, and native assistants, in publishing Salvation through the "one Mediator between God and man," and lifting up upon benighted nations the dawn of vital Christianity.

Rev. Mr. Revel, of the Waldensian Church, Piedmont. Rev. Mr. Revel, of the Waldensian Church, Piedmont, seconded the resolution. He said he came to claim for his people the sympathics of the Christians of New-York and America, as his small church suffered much in the cause of the Gospel truth, even in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, before their ancestors commenced the good fight. The pamphlets published then by their divines might be mistaken for those published by the American Tract Society of the present day. Their system of spreading the truth was the same, for they had in Piedmont Colporteurs, only there they went about singing, and thus got access to the houses of the Romanists, and thus explained to them the Word of God. He advocated his claims on the friends in New York for aid, as their objects were identical, and concluded by seconding the resolution.

tical, and concluded by seconding the resolution.

It was then anneus ced that a meeting would be held at the Dutch Reformed Church on Friday to aid him in his purpose. The officers of the last year were reclected, and after the singing of the Doxology the meeting adjourned.

## New-York State Colonization Society.

The Twenty first Anniversary of this Society was held on Tuesday night, at Metropolitan Hall. Hon, THEODORE FRELINGHUTSEN presided. After an opening prayer by Rev. Dr. Spring, David M. Reese, M. D., the Secretary of the Society, read the following Abstract of the Annual

Africa must be civilized and Christianized. Civilization

Africa must be civilized and Christianized. Civilization and true religion are neither indigenous nor spontaneous, but exotic and communicated from abroad.

The great Sahara Desert, the conquests of the Saracens, and, subsequently, the destructive influences of the slave-trade, have, for two thousand years, hindered this work in tropical Africa. Even Christian missions from Europe, by reason of severe disasters and mortality, have made but very limited progress.

he American people, upon whom the terrible evils of an slavery and barbarism were indicted and evils of agh European consider.

The American people, upon whom the terrible evils of African slavery and barbarism were indicted and fastened through European cupidity and policy, have, by their relations to the African race, a summons from Providence to enter upon this work, and above all nations possess the instrumentality adapted to it.

Recognizing, in history, the immense power which arises from a combination of colonization, Christianity and peaceful commerce, the American Colonization Society has employed them for the regeneration of African social, civil, intellectual and moral life. An experience of thirty-one years so fully vinducates the wisdom and efficacy of the scheme, that, with small exceptions, it has the public favor.

Our anniversary is an occasion of congratulation and manksgiving. Whether we look at the predictions of prophecy, or the openings of Providence, or the progress of hissions and discovery, or the prosperity of the colony of terra Loone and the Republic of Liberia; or upon the gas of growing favor and interest in our own land, as expliced in the acts of legislative bodies, the desire for infor-

mation, the lessening of involerate prejudice, the renewed testimony of religious bodies—on every hand are reasons for encouragement and incitement to perseverance.

for encouragement and incitement to perseverance.

MORTALITY.

The year has been di tinguished by the loss to the Calanization Society of its two highest officers and most illustrious ornaments. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster—one for nearly twenty years the President of the National Society, and the other with him on the list of Vice Presidents almost from the foundation of the enterprise—have been sum moned from the staffe and to is of time to the realities of eternity, and, we rejetee to hope, to the rest and fraition of Heaven.

Heaven.

No deeper sadness has fallen upon the American heart since the foundation of the Republic than that which has been swakened by those heavy hereavements. And while as Americans we glory to their names and feel the bereavement, as members and friends of the Colonization Society we realize a peculiar loss. May the weight of their influence, as a voice from the grave, advocate the cause with swhich, while living, they were so long and so intimately identified!

which while living they were so long and so losses, we have identified?

While recognizing the eminence of our losses, we have reason to notice that but few of the long-tried and emicent names connected with the cause have been stricken from its roll. In connection with the New-York State Colonization Society not an instance of death has occurred, with the exception of the late venerable and lamented Rev. Philip Milledoler, D.D., whose name, either as a Vice Presently of the late venerable and lamented Rev. ident or life member, has been on its roll for more than thirty years. The Society may find cause of encouragement and support in the reflection that even the dying testimony of such men is more forcible than the most eloquent appeal of the living.

The Society has been more than usually successful in securing the temporary or permanent services of efficient agents. Rev. F. Freeman among the Episcopal Churches, Rev. H. Connelly among the Associate Prestyterian, Rsv. C. D. Rice and Rev. E. C. Fuller among the Congregational, and, temporarily, Rev. J. M. Pease among the Methodist Churches, have, by numerous sermons, public lectures and addresses before large bodies of the clergy, diffused information, awakened interest, and elicited resolutions of support, while, by personal solicitations and collections in support, while, by personal solicitations and collections churches, they have contributed largely to the income

The Treasurer's report exhibits a decided increase in the permanent sources of income over the previous year though not presenting so large a total. Special sources of income have been tributary only to a very limited degree. From legacies but \$100, from the Education Fund but the income of former donations—say \$800—have been received; while, on the contrary, from receipts in office, from church collections, and from agencies, the gain has been considerable. From these sources, in 1852, about \$11,000 were reported. For the present year, the, amount is over \$15,000.

EMIGRATION Since our Anniversary in May, 1852, six expeditions have been fitted out for Liberia by the parent Society, one of which, the brig Orole, that sailed from New York Oct. 4, was fitted out under the care and at the expense of the New-York State Col nization Society. They sailed in the following order, viz:

Total..... This is a larger number than have been aided in any one year for twenty years, and, by comparison with the six previous years, shows a steady and gratifying increase. Expeditions, Emigrants, Expeditions. Emigrants,

While the number has been larger, it is believed that the promise of usefulness has been fully equal to that of former

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

The only State whose Legislature has during the past year perfected a scheme for promoting Colonization as a State measure, is Virginia. An appropriation made by that State in 1850 having been found, in operation, to be institutions, the Legislature, during its late session, revised the law, and made such important modifications as will enable every free colored inhabitant of the State who chooses, to emigrate and settle in Liberia at the expense of the Teasury of the State. They have appropriated \$50 for every emigrant of what age soever, thus making a liberal provision and setting an example to other States. It is to be regretted that, owing to peculiar questions as to the policy of this State relative to the canals and the pecuniary uncertainties consequent, our frience in the Legislature deemed it expedient not to press the passage of a bill prepared and reported in 1852, and deferred them for similar reasons; yet we have the gratification to know, that to an unexpected extent, the measure has the approval of the members of the tert, the measure has the approval of the members of the Legislature, of all shades of political opinions, as it is also known to have of the present and of the late Executive ac-

known to have of the present and of the late Executive action of the State.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The receipts of the National Society, from regular sources, were over \$53,000. Its annual meeting in January was one of unusual interest, being presided over by Hon. Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia, whose venerable years, associated with the recollection that he was one of the founders and the very first voluntary agent of the Society, awakened profound attention and respect. As in the two reviews wars, so at this Anniversary, the cause ciety, awakened protoned attention and respect. As in the two previous years, so at this Anniversary, the cause was honored by the presence of the President of the United States, while, instead of Clay and Webster as speakers, their compeer, Hon. Edward Everett, lent to the occasion his polished pen and thrilling eloquence.

his polished pen and thrilling eloquence.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF LIBERIA.

The friends of Colonization have especial cause of gratification in the successful result of a visit made by President Roberts to Europe, for the purpose of adjusting some delicate questions as to territory and jurisdiction upon the coast. Whatever causes of apprehension existed from the condition of affairs early in the year have been entirely quieted, and all differences settled, so that the relations of Liberta may be considered as established on a firmer basis than ever before.

It is to multitudes a cause of deep regret that, while five

It is to multitudes a cause of deep regret that, while five monarchical and imper all powers have united in welcoming this nascent Kepublic into the family of nations, the Government of the United States—the chief of Republican States—yet delays to accord a similar manifestation of sympathy-aid good will. This is the more noticeable when we consider that the citizens of Liberia emigrated from us, and carry our institutions as a germ of freedom and Christian light to benighted Africa.

In FIRE.

The Board of Managers conclude their report of the past year by expressing their confidence in the excellence and final success of the scheme. The future is full of promise, and, though slowly, yet surely, convictions in its favor are forming in the public mind which indicate biessings for America and Africa. Let us, then, enter upon a new year with hope and confidence, and labor until weeping Africa shall rejoice to welcome her exiles returning in multitudes as the clouds of heaven.

Capt. Foote, of the Navy, was the first speaker. He had been in Liberia, and would testify from personal observation to the excellent moral and religious character of the It is to multitudes a cause of deep regret that, while five

been in Liberis, and would testify from personal observa-tion to the excellent moral and religious character of the people of that Republic. It was not necessary to enter into a history of the colonization of Liberia. It occupies fifty miles of the ceast, and now numbers over 150,000 soals, and this place, formerly so rife with the slave trade, now gives place to lead a compared to the around of \$250,000. miles of the ceast, and now numbers over 103,000 soals, and this place, formerly so rife with the slave trade, now gives place to legal commerce to the amount of \$500,000 annually. The Government of Liberia is modelled very much after that of the United States, and yet its history is very little known. President Roberts informed me that ron cre was found in large masses, and malleable without the process of smelting. The soil is productive of all tropical fruits, and persons can live with comparatively little effort. The religious character of the Liberians struck me very favorably. And another officer, who had been there, while walking with me one Sanday in New-Haven, remarked. "This is the most moral place I have seen, except Monrovia, in Liberia." I was struck with the good habits and order o the people there, and I must also say, in finding so much mind and character developed in that people. I had an opportunity not only of seeing and associating with the highest officers in Liberia, but I went among the lowly, and found, with scarcely an exception, that they were intelligent and happy. They said, "We now feel all free;" and I was particularly struck with that one trait. We find that colored people in this country, no matter how favorable circumstances may be feel under a certain sense of infewith scarcely an exception, that they were intelligent and happy. They said, "We now feel all free;" and I was particularly struck with that one trait. We find that colored people in this country, no matter how favorable circumstances may be, feel under a certain sense of inferiority, but among this people I remarked that they felt a self-respect and independence, which is not theirs in this country. "We feel that we were not constituted to hold intercourse with people of a color different from our own." It reflects great honor upon us that we have planted the colony of Liberia. There we have thrown them upon their own resources, and they now show the people of the old world that they and the people of the United States are the only people capable of self-government. We see in Liberia the administration of government seven years without the aid of white people, having schools and progressing in all the improvements of civilisation, and looking at the influence upon the heathen, who can withhold his heart, his possession and prayers, that God prosper that people; and let us all use our power and influence, to prevail upon our government to acknowledge the independence of Liberia. If we look at the advantage of it, we shall see that it is not only our duty but interest to do it. There is another remark I wish to touch and that is the influence of the squadrons of Great Britain and the United States. It has long been the practice in our State Legislatures and in addresses of members of Congress, to speak of squadrons as being useless on the coast of Africa. Tresident Roberts enjoined me to use my influence not only to have the squadron retained but increased. If they were withdrawn the slave trade would extend, and even go to Liberia, which is but an infant republic, and unable to resist. It is important we should have a force on the coast of Africa till the slave trade would extend, and even go to Liberia, which is but an infant republic, and unable to resist. It is important we should have a force on the coast o

Rev. Dr. Van Ansbalk gave a brief sketch of the origin

Rev. Dr. Vax Arsballs gave a brief sketch of the origin and progress of the Society, and strongly advocated the resolution above quoted. He thoughtthe only means of relieving and improving the colored race was by colorization. At the close of his remarks the resolution was adopted.

Rev. Dr. West, of Pittsburgh, made the condialing speech. He said: Many doubts have been expressed as to the practicability of establishing a nation of free negroes, governed by their own laws, but instances have not been wanting of the blacks arriving to a point of intelligence and enterprise that would not disgrace their white brethren. Mehemet Ali, the father of Ibrahim Pasha, although arrived at the age of forty years without knowing how to read, and ighemet Ali, the father of Ibrahum Pasha, although arrived at the sgo of forty years without knowing how to read, and ignorant of every letter in the alphabet, attil, by the mere inherent force of his talent, made an impression apon the history of his times which will not soon be forgotten. It has been said in our report, to night, that the climate of Africa is not fitted for white men—it is not adapted to them. It has always appeared right, then, that colored men should govern in Africa—that they should be the means of propagating the gospel in that country. It is useless to attempt to combat the prejudice in the matter of color. The only real refuge and home of that unfortunate race is in Liberia. [Applause.] There is their native land. There they breathe them native air and laxuriate in their native sunshine. If ever the United States committed a fat i mistake, it was in ever the United States committed a fatal mistake, it was in refusing to recognize Liberia as a nation among nations. England, France and other foreign nations have welcomed her with all due honor, but the mother alone has refused a recognition, and pushed her away. But the time is not far distant when the young Republic shall claim her place among the nations of he earth as an equal.

The meeting adjourned, after singing and benediction.

American Home Missionary Society.

This Society held its anniversary at Metropolitan Hallast evening. The building was filled. Henry Dwight, Esq., precided. Speeches were made by Rev. E. L. Cleaveland D. D., of New-Haven, Ct., Rev. Azariah Eldridge, of New-Bedford, Mass., Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D. D., of Hilinois College, and Judge Jessup of Montrose, Pa. The annual reports were presented.

The Society has had in its service the last year, 1,087 Ministers of the Gospel, in 27 different States and Terri-tories: in the New England States, 313; the Middle States, 215, the Southern States, 12; and the Western States and erritories, 557. Of these, 584 have been the pastors or stated supplies of

single congregations; 288 have ministered to two or three congregations each; and 215 have extended their labors Ten Missionaries have preached to congregations of colred people, and 71 in foreign languages—17 to Welsh and 46 to German congregations; and others to congregations of Norwegiaus, Swedes, Swiss, Hollanders and Frenchmen. The number of Congregations and Missionary Stations supplied, in whole or in part, is 2 160.

The aggregate of ministerial labor performed is equal to 23 years.

The number of pupils in Sabbath Schools is 72,500. The number of pupils in Saboata Schools 13 72,300.

There have been added to the Churches 6,079, viz. 3,362 on profession, and 2,717 by letter. Fifty-six Missionaries make mention in their reports of revivals of religion in their congregations; and 426 Missionaries report 2,238 hopeful

Conversions.

Forty seven Churches have been organized by the Missionaries during the year; and 39, that had been dependent, have assumed the support of their own ministry.

Fifty four houses of worship have been completed; 50 repaired; and 66 others are in the process of erection.

Eighty nine young men, in connection with the Missionsry Churches, are in preparation for the Gospel ministry.

Receipts, \$171,734 29; Leaving \$185,184 01; Payments, \$174 439 24; Leaving \$19,744 77 still due to Mission-

ments, \$174,439 24; leaving \$19,744 77 still due to Mission aries for labor performed; toward canceling which, there is a balance in the treasury of \$7,202 45.

The receipts exceed those of the preceding year, by \$11,671.99; 22 more Missionaries have been in commission; 16 more years of ministerial labor have been performed; 212 more congregations have been blessed with the preaching of the Gospel, and 6,000 more children instructed in Sabbath schools. The large reinforcement sent out to the Society's Missions on the Pacific coast, constitutes, also, a grateful, as it is a most important feature in the advances of

The fields which this Society attempts to cultivate are so wide; the people so numerous and diverse; the obstacles so various and formidable; and the time alloted by the wife; the people so numerous and diverse; the obstacles so various and formidable; and the time alloted by the speed of events so brief, compared with the magnitude of the work to be accomplished, that those on whom its responsibilities are devolved may well tremble under the awfulness of their trust. How little could our fathers have conceived what Home Missions were to become! Wide as the founders of this Society hoped its indirect influence might be, their at ticipations of its direct action never swept over so vast an area as it now pervades. They meant the Institution for America; God meant it for the world. It was his purpose to develop here an evangelical spirit and a system of means, which should accomplish a Foreign Missionary work on our Home field. How else could the present generation of Continental Europeans, for example, he brought under the influence of spiritual religion! In all the countries between the Mediterranean and the Baltic, and from the Atlantic to the Black Sea, the combined forces of political despotism and Papat deutsion bind the nations in civil and spiritual helplessness. Deliverance will doubtless one day come; but long and fearful must be the previous struggle, and a generation may pass away, ere Oligarchy and Jesuitism yield to Freedom and Truth.

Beheld! then, the wisdom of God in preparing in America.

Behold! then, the wisdom of God in preparing in America a refuge, whither the present populations of the Old World may come in uncounted thousands, and be met by a system of moral agencies which never could have reached them ave lands. Thus, in the wonderful arrangement in their native lands. Thus, in the wonderful arrangements of Heaven, our Home Missions become missions to dwellers on the banks of the Danube and the Rhone; we set up our schools, our presses, and build churches for Savay ands and Austrians; we distribute the Bible and present, without fear of chains and imprisonment to subjects of the King of Naples, and even of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Here, then, where we enjoy such acilities not merely for evangelizing our own people, but also of reaching myritels of foreigners and strangers, is a sphere of meetualed inter-est and importance. Let it be our fervent prayer, that the Society be enlarged fine strengthened, its agents multiplied and its resources mereased, until it shall have accomplished its great design, and the whole land become a mountain of holmess and a dwelling place of righteousness.

Nineteenth Anniversary of the American Female

Nineteenth Anniversary of the American Female Guardian Society.

This Society held its nineteenth anniversary yesterday, at 101 o'clock A.M., in the Church of the Purnans, Union square. Rev. Dr. Ferrais presided. The attendance was not full, and those present were almost exclusively ladies. About 75 children, in neat attire, were present from the Home of the Friendless, in charge of Miss Lucas, teacher. After the introductory prayer, and singing by the children of the Home, the Treasurer's Report of the Society was read. It states the receipts and expenditures as follows:

Subscriptions for 7the Advecate.

\$2,254 65

Books, papers and tracts.

Subscriptions for operal purposes.

500 26

Books, papers and tracts.

Subscriptions for operal purposes.

500 26

Books, papers and tracts.

Subscriptions for the support of the Home of the Friendless. \$12,772 37

In the expensitures were the top Printing and publishing. Incidental.

And to Poor, including poor widows.
Pain to Matton of the Home,
Balance in bands of Treasurer. 

In the expenditures were the following totals:

The Annual Report of the Society was then read by Dr. Frans. The following is an abstract of the document:

The Report refers to the progress of the work of the Society in this and other Cities, and in the community generally, and pays a just tribute to the memory of the late J. B. Graham, one of the advisers of the Board.

The statistics of the publishing department are as follows: Semi monthly issue of The Advocate and Guardian, 16,000; Annual Report published, 5,000; two editions of "Saw Up and Saw Down, 1,000 each; "Letters to a Young Christian," 3,000: Fracts, Petitions, &c., 130,000 pages, making in all, 788,000 pages spread before the reading community during the current year. Number of new subscribers received, 1,575. Life members received during the year, 107 by payment in full, and 62 by payment in purhybole number 169.

Threads the average of the publishing office more than

Through the agency of the publishing office, more than we hundred needy women and children have been located in good families in the country. A removal being necessa-ty, owing to the widening of Beekman st., this office has

ry, owing to the widening of becaman st., this office has been recently removed to the new Bible House.

The statistics of the Home for the Friendless are as follows: Whole number of immates admitted since the Institution was opened in 1847, has been 3,493. Received the pastyear, adults, 570; children, 187; total, 557.

A larger number of children have been transferred to worthy families within the last than in any preceding year.

worthy families within the last than in any preceding year. The various aspects of the work are encouraging.

Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Brooklyo, was the first speaker. The work of woman seems providentially to be generally done unostentatiously, but is none the less powerful for good. There are many examples of their good deeds named in the Bible, to some of which he referred. He was gratified with the report, but especially pleased with one or two points. One is its reference, in a kind spirit, to the efforts of ether nenevolent institutions; for there is work enough for all. The other point is the spirit of kindness to the erring one. Dr. Kennedy spoke of the power of association, and gave facts in illustration, which had passed under his own observation. Having another engagement to fulfil, he spoke briefly, and departed.

Rev. Mr. Taggart next addressed the audience. He spoke of the exposure of friendless youth to the temptations of evil, and the necessity of providing for their protection from the Destroyer. How anxious is the dying.

mother for the Destroyer. How anxious is the dying, mother for the welfare of her child! He spoke of instances in which this Home had provided for such helpless ones. This institution has provided for over 3,000 children, whom the ladies have gathered into the Home, and given food for body and mind. After some further remarks, this resolver closed.

provided. And the Spirit, the Word and the Providence of God is manifested in the efforts which are usking for the citidren of the needy. He read an incident from one of the religious newspapers, in which a minister had inquired why the children of a deacon of his church were christians, and the children of a deacon of his church were christians, and the children of one are converted, and the other are not? asked the minister. What sort of mothers have they? was the responding inquiry. True, there is the secret—why did! not think of that before? The mother of the elder's old dren is a professor of religion, but her light is hid under a bushel. Not so with the rife of the deacon, she is a shning light. Dr. Cheever remarked somewhat upon the inflaence of pious women for doing good. He read the other extracts, and in connection with them remarked upon the power of prayer, and upon the Spirit, Power and Providence of God. Dr. Cheever was glid to see one item of expanse, that for visiting children that had been sent to places provided for them in the country. He deemed it important that such visiting should be done. He could bear evidence as to the successful manner in which this institution had been conducted. He had kent himself accordanced. to the successful manner in which this institution had been conducted. He had kept himself acquainted with its man agement and was certain that it could continue, as in times

past to accomplish much good.

After the benediction the audience retired.

New-York Institution for the Blind. Anniversary Exhibition of the Pupils of the New-

York Institution for the Blind was held at Metropolitan Hall yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The Hall was full, the audience mostly ladies. Upon the platform were seated classes of those who are in the Institution, together with their teachers and several prominent friends of the Institution. The exercises consisted of singing, reading from from raised letters, examinations in Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic and Chemistry, and performances upon the piano forte. The manner in which they acquitted them selves frequently called down the house. This was especially the case during the singing of "Casta Diva." by Misses H. Barney and L. Saiffen in unison. Miss Cynthia Bullock, a graduate of the Institution, repeated a poem, of her own composition, on the subject of "Education, which was received with great applause. A band of ten musicians, all from the Institution, performed instrumental pieces during the exercises, in good style. Specimens of willow and paper box work, door mats, matresses, fancy knitting and bead work, executed by the pupits, were on exhibition. The Seventeenth Annual Report of the Managers, shows at male and 51 female pupits, with 24 male and 23 female graduates in the Institution; total, 151. their teachers and several prominent friends of the

New-York Conference of the M. B. Church Commenced its annual session in Kingston, Ulster County on Wednesday, A. M., May 4, Rev. Bishop Simpson pre

The Conference was opened at 9 o'clock with appropriate ligious exerdises. Rev. B. Griffin was chosen Secretary, and Rev. A. A.

Ferguson his assistant.
There were about 150 members present.

There were about 150 members present.

The session on Wednesday was occupied in the appointment of the various Conference Committees, such as Stewards of the Conference, Committee on Necessitous Cases, on the Bible, Tract, Missionary and Temperance Cause, on Education, &c., &c., all of which receive the special attention of the Conference. The Conference adjourned on Wednesday at 121, and reassembled on Thursday, A.M., at Schleck

Wednesday as a control of the session of Thursday was occupied in the examination of the characters of those on trial, and in hearing the reports of the various Examining Committees, preparatory to the election and ordination of Deacons and Elders Judging from the reports of the various committees, it is by no means a slight ordeal through which their candidates have

to pass.

On Thursday evening a large audience assembled to listen to the annual sermon by Rev. D. W. Clark, D.D. Dr. Clark is now editor of The Ladies' Repository, published at Cincinnafi, Ohio, but a member of this Conference. His sermon on Thursday evening was a successful effort, giving evidence of the able scholar and minister.

The heripass of Friday was a continuance of the exami-

The business of Friday was a continuance of the exami-nation of the characters of the licentrates, and the reports of the Examining Committees.

On Friday evening the church was full to listen to the

on Friday evening across on the last session of the Conference, was assigned to Rev. Daniel Smith. now deceased, a minister greatly beloved and lamented. Rev. C Sing occupied the pulpit, as the alternate and preached an able sermon on the occasion.

On Saturday there was a stirring debate on the report of the Correction on "Claims," which was continued the

the Committee on "Claims," which was continued the greater part of the session, calling forth a warm argument in which all participated.

Announcements were made at the close of the session on

Saturday, of the appointments for the Sabbath.

Our pulpits were generally supplied with ministers from the Conference, and the last Sabbath exercises in Kingston. wid not soon be forgotten. The ordination services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, where a large class of young men were ordained ministers, were services unusual here and of exceeding interest. [Kingston Journal.

The Five Points Mission.

The Five Points Mission.

Four years ago the attention of the Ludies' Home Missionary Society was turned toward this place, so famous in the sunnis of crime and misery. But after a careful survey of the entire locality, a committee of gentlemen reported that there was no opening, as no suitable rooms for mission ary purposes could possibly be obtained. A year of thought and prayer, and estrest, anxions discussion, only confirmed the purpose of the society to attempt a mission there.

Three years ago a committee was again selected, who succeeded in obtaining a room at the corner of Little Water and Cross sts. A missionary was appointed, devoted Christians offered their services, and immediately a Sabbath School was organized and religious services commenced. Amid innumerable obstacles the society struggled on, but want of suitable rooms crippled all their plans and prevented the enlarged sphere of action they had contemplated.

"The Old Browery," too well known to need description, stood opposite the Mission Room. It contained three hundred miserable inhabitants; it was Satan's strongest fortress in that wretched region, and an irrepressible desire was

awakened in the hearts of those who labored there to see that razed to its foundation, and supplanted by a building consecrated to Religion and to Education. The hope seemed chimerical, but desire led to discussion, and discussion to arnest sustained action.

At a meeting held in Metropolitan Hall, in December.

At a meeting held in Metropolitan Hall, in December, 1851, such convincing proof was given of the public interest in this project, that the resolution was passed by the Exect tive Committee to purchase the Old Brewery. Other appeals were made to the public, and nobly met. That celebrated hunt was purchased, in a few months utterly demolished, and already a noble missionary building occupies its site. A large Day School is in vigorous operation. A Sabbath School is fleurishing and exerting its benign influence; the Gospel is plainly preached on Sabbath and during the week. The whole region is under a plan of visitation by the Missionary and Ladies of the Board; the sick and poor are relieved, employment is found for the file; places sought for destitute children; temperance rules are well enforced, and, during the last winter, eight hundred garments were distributed monthly. ree distributed monthly.

The Society kept steadily in view the fact that they are a

The Society kept steadily in view the fact that they are a Missionary Society; and using every earthly means as accessaries, still view them only as means to the great aim and object of their mission—namely, the spiritual redemption of that Heathendom in this Christian land. The new building is not pais for; only the purchase money of the Old Brewery was raised, and generous men are deeply pledged to prevent any longer delay. We plead for kelp, for liberal denations from all interested. The Society hold this building as a public trust, it is devoted to the public good, and no sectarian benefit can possibly be derived by the Society, who support the missionary and the teachers at their own expense.

at their own expense.

We invite our friends to visit the locality and inspect the ilding, and for further information refer them to the ve Committee, to whom donations to the Old Brew

ery can be sent.

FRANCIS Hall. No. 42 Pins-st.

DANIEL DREW, No. 37 Wall-st.

WM. B. SKIDMORE, 135 Hadson, HERRY SHDLDON, 124 Broad'y

LEONARD KIRBY, Treasurer, No. 27 Dey-st.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

## The Mexican Boundary and the Adjacent Country.

Mr. BARTLETT, who was in 1850 oppointed by Congress one of the Commissioners for ascertaining the Boundary line of New-Mexico, according to the Treaty between the two Republics, on Tuesday evening read a paper before this Society, in the Lecture-room of the Historical Society, at the University, Washington square.

Hen. Geo. Bancroff presided, and Rev. Dr. Hawks also

occupied a seat in front of the reader. Mr. BATLETT illustrated his subject throughout by maps

which he had prepared himself, showing the relative localities mentioned in the course of his explanatory paper. Hav-

which he had prepared himself showing the relative localities mentioned in the course of his explanatory paper. Having been introduced by the President.

Mr. Bartlett's paper describes with minute particularity the operation of fixing an initial point for the Boundary, the erroneous geography, differences between the two parties to the work, &c.

The initial point on the Rio Grande at 37 22 north latitude and the extent of the Southern boundary of New-Mexico from that point, having been designated and measured on the treaty map, in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty, by the astronomers of the two Commissions, they were next directed to determine the point referred to, on the earth's surface by astronomer, with this party, then commenced work on the U. S. side of the Rio Grande, while Mr. Salazer, the Mexican Astronomer, carried on his operations on the opposite bank. After nearly five hundred observations by each party, working independent of each other, they found themselves but a few feet apart; when they agreed to incorporate their observations, and "by giving equal weight to each, thus to produce one result for the initial point on the Rio Grande, whose latitude is 32 deg. 22 min. North. This point was accordingly recommended by the Astronomers to the joint commission to be adopted as the boundary.

The next step was to mark it with a monument as the treaty required. The U. S. Surveyor, Mr. A. B. Gray being absent, and no word having been received from him, it became necessary that an officer should be appointed to fill his place on the occasion of marking the initial point officially, as the work could not proceed until this was done. With the consent of the Mexican Commissioner, therefore, I appointed Lieut. A. W. Whipple, then acting as chief astronomer, to sct and officiate on this occasion. He complied with my request, took part in the ceremonies and Mexican Surveyer. The initial point being thus fixed according to the stipulations of the Treaty, the astronomers

and surveyors at once commenced work on the line west-ward along the southers boundary of New-Rexico. Such were the proceedings connected with the establishment of the initial point on the Rio Grande at 33 degrees 22 minutes north latinds.

the initial point on the Rio Grande at 33 degrees as minutes north latitude.

Mr B. next discusses a proposed alteration of the line by Mr. Gray, U. S. Surveyor. He (Mr. Gray) desired that the line should be measured from El Passo, and not from are established astronomical point, whereupon Mr. B. remarks. And why is this remarkable alteration proposed in the parallels, meridians, equator and poles? For no other reason than that we may place the miserable little mud-built town of El Paso in the right place, and secure a strip of territory to the broad domain of the United States, the value of which is not worth what the cost has been to survey it. At least, its value at the time the initial point was agreed upon was not equal to these expenses. But this is not all, for if the parallels and meridians are to be altered as is proposed, every place on the earth's surface will be just half a degree out of its true position. As ig lefact is sufficient to show the correctness of the parallels on the Treaty map. The 32d parallel which passes near El Paso intersects Savannah; and the latitude of that being determined, this parallel must be correct on the Rio Grande as well as at rallel must be correct on the Rio Grande as well as at

Having shown that the initial point as fixed at 32 deg 22 min was in accordance with the map and treaty. Mr. Bart-lett proceeded to show, that it is where Mr. Secretary Bu chanan and the American Commissioner. Mr. Trist, in tended that it should be, quoting various documents, &c. from the General Government. These details are un-&c. from the General Government. These details are un-important to the general reader. Mr. B. conclusied with some remarks upon the geography of the country contigu-ous to the boundary and of its adaptation for the purposes

at 32 deg. 22 min, running west three degrees of longitude, deprives the United States of the most practicable route for a railroad to the Pacific, and the one upon which a rail-road can be constructed at the least expense. Such I shall

point it was believed that the river would be the boundary between the two Republics its entire lenth. Had there been a practicable route, therefore, along the valley or near the bed of the river, within a marine league of either bank, no more would have been required. But an exami-nation of this river shows that for one-half of its course it is clearly becomed in by lofty and impassable mountains.

region which here deserves to be noticed.

The great range known as the Rocky Mountains, which passes from north to south through the entire length of both the American continents, and which attains its greatest elevation north of Santa Fe, in New Mexico, diverges westward, and preserves an almost unbroken chain west of the Rio Grande. At the copper mines between that stream and the Gila, these mountains attain a hight of more than 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. They rise up in elevated posks, separated by narrow and intricate valleys, and suidenly sins into a high plain from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. Here the great Cordillera chain disappears about twenty miles north of the boundary line of New Mexico, and an elevated plateau or table, stretching as far as the eye can reach, is found in its place. This plateau extends southwardly through the greater portion of Mexico. In its course east and west, at intervening distances of from 15 to 30 miles, it is intersected by ranges of mountains having an elevation of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the plain, also, by short, is elated ridges and low detached hills. These mountains are not in continued chains, but in short ridges, from five to fifteen miles in length, overlapping each other, and appearing at a distance as a continuous ridge. What, therefore, seems to be an insurmountable barrier, may be passed in many places through defiles, with so little ascent that it is scarcely perceptible until the traveler finds himself descending gradually on the western side. This is the character of all the lesser ranges of mountains which extend across the continent from the region where the elevated seter of all the lesser ranges of mountains which extend across the continent from the region where the elevated plateau of Texas begins north of San Antonio to the great "coast range" of mountains bordering on the Pacific Ocean
The general course of these ranges, or "sierras," as they
are called in Mexico, is from the north west to the south east

ticable and very direct route from the Rio Grande, between a point about ten miles north of El Paso, and a point about the same distance north of the line of 32 deg. 22 min. west ward, until the mountain ridge near the San Pedro is pawed. Thence to the Gila is a level and open plain. Along the valley of the Gila, or on the plateau near it, the country is

By no possible means therefore, could a line of boundary ham By no possible means therefore, could a line of boundary have been obtained that would give us a route to the Pacific, even for a wagon road, without entering the State of Sonra. The treaty map gave us a district only to the first branch of the Gila: but by prolonging the line of the southern boundary of New Mexico two degrees along that river, the United States gained a tract of territory wholly unanticipated by the framers of the treaty of peace.

It has been stated that if the initial point had been fixed below the 32d parallel, it would give us a more practicable route. Such is not the case. If fixed below the 32d parallel, and the line even extended 3 deg. west, it would fall 17 or 18 miles further east than it now does, as the Rio Grande has here a south-easterly course. But it cannot be sup-

lel, and the line even extended 3 deg, west, it would fall 17 or 18 miles further east than it now does, as the Rio Grande has here a south easterly course. But it cannot be supposed that if Mexico yielded a point below the 32d parallel, she would also yield to us the prolonged line 3 deg, west. Would our insisting upon this be using a "conciliatory spirit' toward Mexico." Would this be taking "no advantage" of her, which Mr. Secretary Buchanan so strongly and so honorably dwells upon in his instructions to the first Commissioner, Col. Weller. That gentleman, I am sure, has too high a sense of honor and justice to have claimed the entire advantage of the two gross and acknowledged errors, had he been in my place. By fixing the initial point, therefore, below the 32d of parallel, and extending the line west to the longitude of the south western angle of New-Mexico, according to the Treaty map, thence north according to the Treaty, this western line would have passed within six or eight miles of the Rio Grande, and the United States would have lost the whole region around the Copper Mines—the only valuable territory between the Rio Grande and the Pacific along our line. The result of the line as agreed upon by the Joint Commission, instead of that claimed and so strongly urged by the Mexican Commissioner, is a district embracing 6,000 square miles in fagor of the United States, showing, therefore, as the result of my course, a gain of a large extent of territory to the United States, instead of a serious loss, as has been charged against me.

In proof of what I have stated, with reference to the advantages which the district traversed by the Boundary Commission presents for a railroad, I beg leave to add a

vantages which the district traversed by the Boundary Commission presents for a railroad, I beg leave to add a quotation from a letter which appeared in some newspaper in October, 1852, from a correspondent in Tenpessee. The writer evidently followed the trail made by the Commis-

writer evidently followed the trail made by the Commission:

"The Southern route, by which I mean a line with its starting point at some approved point on the Mississippi, through Southern New-Mexico to the Pacific, is the abertest, least obstanced by senters, and from other important considerations, the most feasible of any other.

"The idea has obtained that the moentains to be passed will, as enthe Northern route, be serious impediments. There is no ground for this apprehension.

"Crossing the Rio del Norte at a point about 120 miles below Socorro, or :70 below Santa 74, where our line of travel left that river, and turned directly west, the proposed line of road would meet with no serious obstacle in crossing the mountains.

"We traveled Col. Cooker's route about 30 miles after leaving the river, and then followed a new trail.

"I have seen nowher any once who had traveled this route. But four parties had traveled it before us. It is a good route, being about eighty miles shorter than that traveled by Cel. Cooke. The distance trem the point (the two buttes) where we left Cooke's route to Tucson being about 200 miles. The Sierre Madre mountain where we crossed it has very little of the mountain character; by a gentle slope we reached the top, and camped in a hilly rather than a mountainous region; and as a proof that the road is not difficult, we traveled with our wagons thirty miles after 8 o'slock on the day we left our camp. Thence to the Pimo villages, on the Gils River, there is nothing in the way of the construction of a railroad, a great portion of the fine being free from even any undulation of surface. Down the Gils no difficulty occurs, and none after crossing the Colorado until we reach the coast range of mountains.

and the Equator, in which he gave a highly wrought de-scription of that mountain region, and its endless varieties of scenery and productions. After which the meeting was Art-Union Investigation. This Committee met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, at 6 o'clock—Hon. D. B. Taylor in the Chair. The witness Henck was called on by Mr. Cos to hand in the

statement he procured the day before, giving the explana-

statement he procured the day before, giving the applanation he thought necessary. He stated in answer that he considered it his right to give them in his own way, and then, under the direction of the Committee, to be brief, proceeded to give them. They were very special and revealed nothing of particular interest. He stated that the \$50 paid to Mr. Neils in July was not passed by the Committee the the Pecember after; and with respect to the favoritism shown Mr. Glass he stated, when he would have a quantity of pictures to sell that the sympathies of the Committee would be excited in his favor by some one saying he was inst coming to America, or about forming a matrime till siliance. Mr. Boutelle was often forced to sell pictures under price, and one was sold by him in this way, a beautiful one, at view on the Hartem River, which was much admired, and at one time when the Committee wanted to swell the list on exhibition he was engaged to paint a number, with a promise that they should all be distributed that year, or if not that he would get a good price for them; but when the exhibition was over he was forced to sell them under value.

Mr. Austen produced the Treasurer's books of the Art-Union and they were given in evidence, and there being no other witness ready on the part of the petitioners the Committee adjourned to this day at 12 o'clock, noon.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS, 4c., DAY AND EVENING.

ENTENTAINMENTS, 4c., DAY AND EVENING.

Macinstri, as before at the Broadway Theater to-night; Mr. Farrett as the Thane.

Boto Strokk for a Husnand—at Burton's, to-night; and "Dook of Dreadfol Note;" Barton in two parts.

MERCHANT OF VENICE, at Wallack's to-night; Mr. W. as "Shilosk ?" concluding with "A Handsome Husband."

THE PEART DOCTOR, a new drama, at the St. Charles. Also a now burlesque, "Macbeth," and "A Kiss in the Dark."

THE WILLOW COPER, this evening, at Barnum's Museum.

This afternoon, "Boots at the Swan," and "Loan of a Lover."

ROMAN Carking Tacks, Tournaments, and innumerable feats of wanders of the proposition of t

noon, "Boots at the Swan," and "Loan of a Lover."

BOMAN CRANGT RACES, Tournaments, and innumerable feats of wander at Francoul's Hippodrome, this afternoon and evening.

PUTNAM, an Equestrian drams, to might, with other postormances, at
the Bowery Circus.

Vocal ENTRETAINMENT, interspensed with anecdotes of artists, this
evening at Scayweant's Institute, by Mr. France.

ETENDOTIAN MINSTRELERY, Burleagues, he, he, in great variety this
evening, by Wood's Minstrel's.

OWEN'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC this evening at the Chinese Reome.

BANVARD'S PANCHAMA OF THE HOLY LAND WILL be Athlitical as usual.

THE COUTTIAN MUSICINE IS SELIO open day and evening.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN is open day and evening.

THE WASHINGTON EXHIBITION is open, as usual, day and evening.

Am. Bible Society. Bibe Home, Astorphese, 9 A.M. Public Mecus, Metropolitan Hell, 10 A.M.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Metropolitan Hell, 4 P. M.
Central Am. Education Society, at the Colonization Rooms, New
ible Henne, 3 P.M.
Am. Tames and Metropolitan Hell, 4 P.M. ANNIVERSARIES THIS DAY AND EVENING.

this Hense, 3 P. M.
Am. Temperance Union. Metropolitan Hall, 74 A.M.
Association for the Suppression of Gambling, Tabernacia, 71 P.M.
Ladies' Mesting, at The Home, No. 32 East Thirtiethest, 10 A.M.
Moeting of Alumni, at the University, 3 P. M.

NEW YORK PRINTER'S COOPERATIVE UNION .- A large meeting of the members of this Union was held last evening at the Hall, No. 5 Chatham square, the President, David Cook, in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes a preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. Lounsberry were unanimously adopted. manimously adopted.

The resolutions are to the effect, that the "Extras" shall

remain in abeyance for the next three months, to en alle all parties to fairly discuss the matter, and come to a fair conclusion. A number of names were enrolled upon the list of the

Society. Some further business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION .- A meeting of the Delegates of this Association, residing in this City and its

vicinity, will be held at the Bleecker st. Church this day at noon, for the purpose of expressing their feelings in reference to the late disaster at Norwalk. REAL ESTATE.-The following sales were made on Tues

day, May 10, by James M. Miller & Co. : day, May 10, by James M. Miller & Co.:

House and lot corner of Spring and Vanick.

Two-story dwelling house, 235 Spring st.

Two-story dwelling house 760 Greenwichest.

Two story dwelling house 760 Greenwichest.

I lot 8. W. corner of 59th st. and 8th av.

I lot 8. W. corner of 59th st. and 8th av.

I lot 8. W. corner of 8th av. and 58th st.

I lot 8. W. corner of 8th av. and 58th st.

I lot 8. W. corner of 8th av. and 58th st.

I lot 8. W. corner of 8th av. and 58th st.

I lot 8. W. corner of 8th av. and 58th st.

I lot 8 dictioning on on 9th av and 58th st.

I lot 8. W. cor. wha v. and 58th st.

I lot 8. W. cor. wha v. and 58th st.

I lot 8. W. cor. wha v. and 58th st.

I lot 8. W. cor. wha v. and 58th st.

I lot 8. W. cor. wha v. and 58th st.

I lot 8. W. cor. wha v. and 58th st.

I lot 8. W. cor. wha v. and 58th st.

it is a worth and soft source.

I lat S. W. cor. Bit av. and Sithes.

State adjusting on 8th av.

I lat on N. W. cor. Sith av. and Sithes.

I lat on N. W. cor. Sith and sth av.

I lat on N. W. cor. Sith and sth av.

I lat on S. cor. Sithest and sth av.

I lat N. E. cor. Sithest and sth av.

I lats adjusting on the avenue.

I lots adjusting on the avenue.

I lots on corner. Sithest and 9th av.

I lots and south side Sith at. with the mansion house.

Sales made by A. J. Beeck er:

House and lot 22 North Moure at. Sinas.

E. H. Ludlow made the following:

House and lot 22 North Moure at. Sinas.

E. H. Ludlow made the following:

House and lot north side Sitest, near Sithay.

House and lot north side Sitest, near Sithay.

House and lot north side Sitest, near Sithay.

House and lot sorth side Sitest, near Sithay.

House and lot 12 Lewis st.

Also, by Cole & Chilton:

I lat on Sit av. and 104th-at. 257.78.

I lots a signifing, same size, each \$600.

7 lots in rear of above, on 10th-at. 25.10th, each \$330.

I lat on Sith-at. near Sth av. Social. each \$330.

DEATH FROM Hyponyhous.—Singular ( DEATH FROM HYDROFHORIA - Singular Case, - Wm. Gray, a lad 16 years of age, died on Monday night on board the shoop Armada, lying at the foot of 61st st, having exhibited expenses to his death marked aymentums of hydro-

the sloop Armada, lying at the foot of 61st st., having exhibited previous to his death marked symptoms of hydrophobis. Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest yesterday upon the hody, when Capt. Menerle, master of the sloop, stated that the deceased had been employed on board the vessel for a month past; that on Friday last he complained of dizziness in his head, and pam in his back and limbs; he grew worse, and on Saturday had a high fever but could not drink or even look at water; on Sunday a physician was sent for who gave him medicine and further attended him; he foamed at the mouth and appeared frightened at everything he saw, and when water was shown him or even spoken of he became very much excited; while sick he told Mr. Menerle that about 4 years ago he was bitten by his own dog, which at that time he though was not mad; soon after this he sold the dog, and lost sight of him. Dr. Blumenthal, of No. 102 4tyst, made an external examination of the body, discovered symptoms which led him to conclude that death was caused by hydrophobia. The Jury concurred in this opinion, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by them.

Poisoned by Eatino Fiss.—Coroner O'Donnell held

was rendered by them.

Poisoned by them.

Poisoned by Eartiso Fish.—Coroner O'Donnell held an Inquest yesterday, at No. 219 Sullivan st., on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Jones who died on Monday evening. It appeared from the evidence that, on the 30th ult, Mr. Amos Jones, husband of the deceased purchased some shud at Spring st. market, and the following morning, a portion of the fish, after being cooked by a daughter of the deceased, was particle of the deceased, was particle of the deceased however was much more effected than the others, and Dr. Guernsey, the family Physician was called in. On Fridaylast she had son valsions which lasted for four hours and on Monday, as above stated, a post mortem examination was then made by Drs. Uhl. which lasted for four hours and on Monday, as above stated, a pest mortem examination was then made by Drs. Uhl. Williams, and Guernsey, who found the stomach much inflamed and congested. The Physicians were of the opinion that the fish which the deceased had eaten contained some poisonous substance which was the cause of death, and the Jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Two ether members of the family are still quite sick from the same cause; the rest of the family are convalescent.

First.—The alarm of fire last evening was caused by the burning of some rubbish in the attic of No. 48 Falton st.. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage slight.

Man Ox.—A lad 13 years of age named Frederick W-Highfield, living at No. 70 Cliff st., was gored in the abdomen and side while at the corner of Beekman and Cliff stop by a mad ox. He was taken to the Hospital. The same ox also knocked down Mr. Morris Fox in Wall-st., and several others on the Battery. He was finally shot and taken to the slaughter house No. 278 Mott-st.

FOUND DROWNED.-Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body of an unknown well dressed man, about 25 years of age, found in the Fast River, at Pier 31. The body appeared to have been some months in the water. Verdict,

death by drowning.

[Advertisement.]

EIGH DRESS GOODS.—There is no place in this City where a lady oun purchase to a better advantage than at Columnian Halls, No. 281 Grand-st. The most sploudid articles in rich India Crape Shawis, Palain Black, Broade, Plais and Stripe Sliks, Bareges, De Laines, Challies, Paris Printed Jaconeta, Lawan, and other Dress Goods, are disposed of at 20 per cent. less than other stores. To find a rich atticle in Dress Goods, it is not necessary to go in Broadway at all times, especially if you would study economy with tate, as the same articles may be obtained at Columnian Hall, No. 221 Grand-st., at cook-derable less expense.

To Housekeepens and Orthers.—Those who desire rich Embreidend Lace Window or Recom Certains will find at Co-tunetan Hatt, No. 20 Grander, an assortment unequaled, from the richest Lace Curtain warth 8100 per set to the plainest Maidin Oraport at one shilling per yard. All explos and patterns of rich tambeured, appliques and float-worked Curtains may be obtained at least 20 per cent cheaper than elsew here.

To the Ladies.—Rich Plaid Siles, Printed Jased Bereges—Underlie, Printed Jased Bereges—Underlie, Printed Alare, No. 57 Recorders their numerous pattors and the public to a choice and marked ment of the above goods, just received by the last steamer, and a ready for inspection.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

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Biddes Washed up by the Tide.—The body of a late named Weeks, who had been missing for some three weeks, was found floating in the dock at Catharine Ferry, on Treeday morning, by Officer McGrath, of the Second Police. He was conveyed to No. 144 York at, the residence of the boy's parents.

The body of a sailor, who fell from the gang-plank of a British schooner, unloading coal near the foot of Hudson-sy, about a month since, was found floating in the East River on Tuesday morning, by Officer Woods, of the Second District Police. It was taken to the Dead House, The body of an infant, washed up by the tide, was found in the water foot of Van Bruntst, on Tuesday. It was also convey to the Dead House, where the inquests were half, and verdicts in accordance with the facts readered.

speaker closed.

Rev. Dr. Cherver spoke next. He had selected three Rev. Dr. Charlet Royal Rev. He had selected the incidents, which might be called scraps from the newspapers, as suggestions of comment. The prediction in the 72d Psalm, which is, in substance, that the world shall be filled with the glory of the Lord, is coupled with the prophecy that the care of the children of the needy shall also be of arailroad.

It has been asserted that the present line of boundary

show is not the case.

The 6th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

28 ys:

"If, by the examinations which may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a read, canal or railway, which should, in whole or in part, run upon the River Gala, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the Governments of both Rapublics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and savantage of both countries."

By examining the treaty map, it appears that the western boundary of New Mexico intersects the most eastern branch of the River Gila near its very source, from which point it was beliaved that the river would be the boundary

nation of this river shows that for one had to as considered is closely hemmed in by lofty and impassable mountains, and that it is only after proceeding west of the mouth of the San Pedro River, the mountainous region is passed, and a broad and uninterrupted plain opens to the view.

There is a peculiarity in the geographical features of this region which here deserves to be noticed.

The great range known as the Rocky Mountains, which have the court through the entire length of both

The gengral course of these ranges, or "sierras," as they are called in Mexico, is from the north west to the south-east. In about the latitude of 31 deg 15 min, north, the great Cordillera range again begins to appear, called the "Sierra Madre," and is, as it were, the concentration of many lesser ridges into one vast range, elevated, compact and impassable; extending through the entire length of Mexico to the Cordillera of the Andes in South America.

The "Guadalome pass," through which tho old Spanish road from the City of Mexico, runs to Sonora, which has been traversed for more than a century, and through which Colonel Cooke passed with his brigade to California, making it practicable for wagons, is over a spur of the "Sierra Madre," where it begins to rise from the great plateau at the North. From this point to within some 10 or 15 miles of the Gila, is a plain from 50 to 60 miles in whith. Between the mountains bordering on the Gila River, therefore, and the "Seerra Madre," the country is entirely open; and this character prevails from the Rio Grande to the mountains intervening between the San Pedro and the Mexican from the road the Mexican from the Gila, near the Pine villages. South of the Gila is a vast desert extending to the Gulf of California, without grass or trees, and intersected by similar isolated or short mountain ranges, as those described in the region before illuded to.

With reference, therefore, to a railroad, there is a practicable and very direct route from the Rio Grande, between a point about ter miles north of El Pase, and a noint about

valley of the Gila, or on the plateau near it, the country is open, level, and not obstructed by mountains for a distance of from 19t to 200 miles, when the Colorado is reached. Crossing this stream, which may be easily done by a bridge, you come to a desert about 110 miles in width, which extends for a great distance northward along the Colorado, and southward to Lower California. Its full extent is unknown. The whole district of country named is remarkably level, and would require but little if any grading or embankment, except where the canons or defiles between the mountains are traversed. This route, though not as direct as the northern ones, is admirably adapted for a "cilroad. In the opinion here expressed I am supported by Lieut. Whipple, who had charge of one of the surveying parties. In this report that officer says:

"That it would hardly be practicable to construct a road, canal or

In this report that officer says:

"That it would hardly be practicable to construct a road, canal or railway, to run wholly upon the river Gila. The canon of the Piusi Lleno mountains is a complete barrier. The pass below the justicion of Rio San Pedro is acousty impracticable. Between the Pimo settlement and the junction of the Gils with the Colorado, nature interposes to serious obstacle to the construction of a way of communication, such as the traveling public may demand. But from the Pumo village to Rio del Norte I know of no practicable route sees for a wagen road accept by entering the State of Somora, to avoid the Piusi Lleno mountains."

Rio no recasable means therefore could a line of boundary have

Dr. Hawks, on the conclusion of the reading, moved a

resolution: \*
Tast the finnks of the Society be tendered to Mr. BARTLETT for the Pager he had read, and that he he requested to furnish a copy for publication is their transactions.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hicks read a Paper descriptive of a part of the Andes